[Shri Gopal Singh G. Solanki]

The share of Gujarat would be only 16 per cent. But this particular construction would play a very crucial role in the development of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, I would request the Finance Ministry to expedite this matter, as early as possible. Thank you.

Indefinite hunger-strike by teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and, through the House, that of the Government to the fact that the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas are in the midst of a prolonged agitation now. The agitation which was launched earlier, in July, 1992, was suspended, following the assurance communicated by the Minister of Human Resource Development that he would invite the delegation of All-India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association the succeeding week for a discussion on their demands and acceptance thereof, to the extent possible. This assurance has not been honoured yet, despite the fact that he had reassured this House also.

No wonder that the teachers have resumed their agitation from 25th November, 1992, in the form of a hunger-strike by five office-bearers of the sponsoring associations. The hunger-strike has entered the seventh day today. The All-India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association and the Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh have expressed their resolve to continue their agitation till their demands are met and the time for consideration of their other demands is specified.

The demands of the teachers include representation of teachers on the Sangathan and its Board of Governors, to the extent of 25 per cent, reconstitution of the transfer committee, and withdrawal of wrongful transfer orders in respect of 550 senior teachers under the garb of surplus.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to initiate a dialogue with the Association, to honour his commitment, and prevent them from intensifying their agitation. They are holding a rally at the Boat Club on 8th December, 1992, and are to submit a memorandum, the same afternoon, to you.

THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY BILL, 1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University, for the North-Eastern Region, for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences in that region, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in the country all States, except 8, have established Agricultural Universities for promoting agricultural education, research and extension. The States of the North-Eastern Region, comprising Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram, have no State Agricultural University. With the objective of tapping the potential of agricultural development in this region and as per the recommendations of the Research Review Committee set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it has been decided to establish a Central Agricultural University in the North-Eastern Region.

The proposed University is expected to meet the manpower requirements of the States of the region, excepting Assam, by 2,000 AD. This requirement is estimated to be 500 agricultural graduates and 300 each in other areas of specialisation, such as horticulture, forestry, animal sciences, veterinary sciences, fisheries, agricultural engineering and home sciences. Though each State was encouraged to set up an Agricultural University, the size of population and resources of these six States in the North-Eastern Region does not warrant a separate Agricultural University for each State.

The proposed Central Agricultural University would be fully funded and technically supported by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The University

would be set up on the pattern of the State Agricultural Universities in the country, with the integration of teaching, research and extension education functions. The University would have 7 colleges of agriculture and allied sciences in each of the States of North-Eastern Region, excepting Nagaland.

The total estimated expenditure on the establishment of the Central Agricultural University would be of the order of Rs. 64.30 crores.

Sir, with these observations, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

The question was proposed.

श्री विष्णु कांत शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी मैं अपने दल की तरफ से इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने बहुत उचित दिशा में कदम उठाया है। भारत का उत्तर-पूर्वी अंचल जिस प्रकार से उपेक्षित सा रहा है और उपेक्षा के कारण जिस प्रकार वहां के निवासियों के मन में क्षोभ और व्यथा रही है, उसका आंशिक परिहार इस कदम से हो सकेगा। इसलिए पहली बात तो मैं इस बिल के स्वागत की कर रहा हूं।

इसी के साथ-साथ अपना एक क्षोभ प्रकट करना चाहता हूं और वह क्षोभ यह है कि मुझे बताया गया कि सदन की यह परम्परा रही है कि यहां जब भी कोई विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है तो अंग्रेजी के साथ उसकी हिन्दी प्रति भी रखी गई है। मैं आश्चर्यित हूं कि पिछले सत्र से जब से मैं इस सदन में आया हूं, मुझे हिन्दी का कोई विधेयक दिखाई नहीं पड़ा। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार के विविध मंत्रियों पर यह निर्देश दिलवाना चाहता हूं कि जब भी कोई विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया जाये अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ उसकी हिन्दी प्रति भी अवश्य प्रस्तुत करे अन्यथा मेरे जैसे व्यक्तियों के लिए अपना विरोध प्रकट करने की बाध्यता रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति न आए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी—अच्छा है, मुझे प्रति मिल गई, मैं उसके लिए कृतज्ञ हूं —लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जो भी कागज पत्र हमारे पास भेजे जाते हैं वह केवल अंग्रेजी में भेजे जाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रतियां भेजी जाएं।

महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूं कि भारत वर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि व्यवस्था को समुन्नत करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का यह निर्णय स्वागत योग्य है। अपने सुझाव के रूप में मैं सिर्फ यही कह सकता हूं कि ये कृषि विश्वविद्यालय एक दूसरे के पूरक हों। ये कृषि विश्वविद्यालय एक दूसरे के काम का पिष्टपेषण न करें, पीसे हुए को न पीसें, वरन् हर एक क्षेत्र का विश्वविद्यालय उस क्षेत्र की उपज के बारे में कुछ विशेष योगदान दे, जैसे हम यह चाहते हैं कि उत्तर पूर्व अंचल में धान की उपज हो सकती है, मछली का काम हो सकता है, वन्य उत्पाद हो सकते हैं, मुर्गीपालन का काम भी हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां का विश्वविद्यालय अपने क्षेत्र के कृषि कार्यों को सामने रखकर उसमें कैसे तरक्की की जा सकती है, इसके बारे में ज्यादा अनुसंधान कार्य करे, यह वांछित होगा। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में उद्योग बहुत अविकसित स्थिति में है। बहुत बड़े उद्योग धंधे वहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो मध्यम और छोटे उद्योगपति हैं उनसे इन कार्यों में सहयोग लेना चाहिए। वहां पर जिन उत्पादों का औद्योगिकीकरण हो सकता है, जैसे प्लाईवुड है, कैसे उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है, उसकी गुणवत्ता को कैसे अच्छा किया जा सकता है, इसके लिए भी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय योगदान दे सके तो अच्छा है। वहां के उद्योगपतियों का भी सहयोग प्राप्त होना चाहिए और उन उद्योगपतियों के सहयोग से छात्रवृत्तियां प्राप्त करके विशेष तौर से व्यावहारिक शोध कार्य की ओर इनको प्रवृत्ति होना चाहिए, ऐसा भी मैं मानता हूं।

[श्री विष्णु कांत शास्त्री]

श्रीमन, मैं यह भी अनुभव करता हूं कि देश के भिन्न भिन्न कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में वैज्ञानिक कार्यों के द्वारा जो सुविधाएं प्राप्त हुई जिनसे हमारी कृषि की गुणवत्ता बढ़ी है, उत्पादन की मात्रा बढ़ा है, उसके वहां एक स्थायी प्रदर्शनी होनी चाहिए । स्थाई प्रदर्शनी के रूप में वहां ऐसी एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। पंत कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हमारा सबसे पुराना विश्वविद्यालय है । उसकी खोजों और अनुसंधानों ने हरित क्रांति की है तो जो हरितक्रांति करने में समर्थ अनुसंधान हमने अपने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में किया है उनका एक व्यावहारिक प्रदर्शन स्थायी रूप से वहां लगा दें जिससे कि वहां के किसान उससे प्रभावित हों उससे सीखें और सीखकर वे अपनी कृषि को समुन्नत करने का प्रयास करें । मैं यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमारे कृषि स्नातक वहां केवल अफसर बनने के लिए न बनें, एम० ए० बनाकर क्यों मेरी मिट्टी खराब की । ऐसा कहने के लिए अभिशप्त न हों यह साधारण बात है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले स्नातक या स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थी अपने हाथ से काम करना नहीं चाहते। मैं यह अपेक्षा करता हूं कि हमारा यह कृषि विश्वविद्यालय कृषि-कर्मियों को उत्पन्न करेगा, कृषि विभाग के अफसरों को उत्पन्न नहीं करेगा । उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वहां ऐसे प्राध्यापक नियुक्त किए जायें जो इस कार्य में प्रेरणा दे सकें। मैं कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय का अध्यापक हूं । मैं सर आशुतोष मुखोपाध्याय का कृतज्ञतापूर्वक स्मरण करता हूं । सर आशुतोष मुखोपाध्याय ने अपने समय में देश के समस्त विद्वानों को सम्मान पूर्वक वहां आमंत्रित किया था । उन्हें वहां प्राध्यापक बनाया था । उनकी देख-रेख में सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन वहां अध्यापक रहे हैं । उनकी देख-रेख में कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय भारत का सर्वश्रेष्ठ विश्वविद्यालय बना । यह न कहें तो सर्वश्रेष्ठ विश्वविद्यालयों में से एक बना । मैं अपेक्षा रखता हूं कि इस कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में जो प्राध्यापक नियुक्त किए जायेंगे उनका अच्छा चयन होगा । योग्यता के आधार पर उनका चुनाव होगा राजनीतिक संबंधों के आधार पर नहीं । ये प्राध्यापक उस संस्था को अपना घर न बना, सकें । अपनी मात संस्था के रूप में स्वीकार न कर सकें तो भी इन प्राध्यापकों को कम से कम 5 वर्ष तक वहां रहना चाहिए ऐसा उनको आश्वासन देना चाहिए । कई बार हम प्राध्यापकों में यह त्रुटि देखते हैं कि अपनी उन्नति के लिए सोपान के रूप में दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों का उपयोग करते हैं । अगर हम लेक्चरार हैं तो रीडर बनकर चले गए सिर्फ इसलिए कि अपने यहां रीडर बन कर वापस चले जायें या प्रोफेसर बनकर वापस चले आयें ऐसी स्थिति इस विश्वविद्यालय में न हो। जो प्राध्यापक, जो विद्वान वहां नियुक्त हों उनसे लिखा-पढ़ी तो नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन उनसे एक समझदारी की बात जरूर होनी चाहिए कि कम से कम 5 वर्ष तक वे अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ अंश वहां देंगे और वहां के विद्यार्थियों को इस प्रकार विकसित करेंगे कि वे विद्यार्थी कृषि कर्मी बनें । वे विद्यार्थी कृषि के साथ, खेती के साथ जुड़ें । खेतों में जायें, गांवों में जायें । खेतों और गांवों का कायाकल्प करें । इस प्रकार की दृष्टि अगर उनमें विकसित होगी प्राध्यापकों के सहयोग से, उनके उदाहरण से तब यह विश्वविद्यालय अपने को अधिक योग्य बना सकेगा । इसी प्रकार मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि वहां जो अधिकारी जायें वे अधिकारी भी वहां लम्बे समय के लिए जाने के लिए कृत-प्रतिज्ञ हों । यह न हो कि वहां केवल थोड़े समय के लिए गए और वापस चले आये ।

मैं विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें बताना चाहता हूं । जो बिल यहां रखा गया है यह बिल जो एक प्रकार का सर्वसम्मत बिल रहता है उसकी एक प्रकार से नकल भर है । लेकिन वहां की आवश्य-

कताओं को जितना ध्यान में रखना चाहिए उतना ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है, इसका मुझे क्षोभ है । जिसका मैं केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । यहां जो फाइनेंस कमेटी बनाई गई है उस फाइनेंस कमेटी में बाहर के ही लोगों के ऊपर बल दिया गया है। पृष्ठ 27 पर जो 17वां अनुच्छेद है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बताना चाहता हूं । फाइनेंस कमेटी में केवल

"(i) The Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) the Financial Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(iii) three persons to be nominated by the Board out of whom at least one shall be a member of the Board;

(iv) three persons to be nominated by the Visitor; and

(v) the Comptroller of University, Member-Secretary."

उनका एक विधान है । जिन राज्यों के लिए यह विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी इसमें रखना चाहिए क्योंकि हम जरूर चाहेंगे कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का उन राज्यों के साथ क्योंकि कम से कम 4 राज्यों के लिए यह विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है तो उनके साथ एक सम्पर्क रहे, जीवन्त सम्पर्क, रहे । और आर्थिक पक्ष में भी उन राज्यों का सहयोग मिल सके इस विश्वविद्यालय को इसलिए फ़ाइनेंस कमेटी में उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को रखना वांछित होगा, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं ।

मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि 64 करोड़ 30 लाख रूपयों का जो प्रावधान किया गया है वह बहुत कम किया गया है क्योंकि किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रखने के लिए या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी काम करने के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता होती है । वहां अधिक योग्य प्राध्यापक हों, वहां अधिक छात्रवृत्ति हों, वहां अधिक समृद्ध पुस्तकालय हो, वहां के विद्यार्थी दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में जाकर सीख सकें, अनुभव कर सकें, इन सब के लिए जितने आर्थिक प्रावधान का नियोजन होता है उतना आर्थिक प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, यह उससे बहुत कम प्रतीत होता है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रावधान को निश्चय ही बहुत अधिक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि इस बिल में प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं । शैक्षणिक विशेषताओं की ओर अपेक्षाकृत बहुत कम कहा गया है । इस असन्तुलन को भी दूर किया जाना चाहिए । एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश के जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन विश्वविद्यालयों को आर्थिक सहयोग यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन से मिलता है । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की आर्थिक सहयोग यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन से नहीं मिलता है । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अगर वह गलत हो तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको सुधार दिया जाए कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को कृषि विभाग या इसी प्रकार के सरकारी विभागों पर अवलम्बित होना होता है । इस बात से क्षोभ होता है कि जब हमारे विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति छोटी-सी आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए कलकत्ता में किसी डिप्टी सेक्रेट्री या अन्डर सेक्रेट्री के पास जाने के लिए लाचार होते हैं । यह कुलपतियों के लिए अपमानजनक स्थिति है । मैं नहीं समझता कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन इसको आर्थिक सुविधा दे रहा है । अगर कृषि विभाग से आर्थिक सुविधा का प्रावधान है तो निश्चय ही आर्थिक सुविधा प्राप्त करने के लिए कुलपति को दिल्ली में आकर अपनी एड़ियां रगड़नी पड़ेंगी, दिल्ली आकर नौकरशाहों से विनती करनी पड़ेगी । ऐसी स्थिति किसी भी स्वाभिमानी कुलपति के लिए अपमानजनक है । इसलिए इस प्रावधान की व्यवस्था लचीली होनी चाहिए और विश्व-

[श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री]

विद्यालय के सम्मान के उपयुक्त बननी चाहिए, यह मैं मांग करता हूं।

इन सुझावों के साथ मेरी शुभकामना है कि हमारे वर्तमान जो कृषि मंत्री हैं वे और भी अधिक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करें और उन कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से भारत की कृषि व्यवस्था को विकसित करने का व्यावहारिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करें क्योंकि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति हमारी कृषि व्यवस्था पर निर्भर है। जब तक कृषि व्यवस्था में सुधार नहीं होगा, प्रति एकड़ पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी, हम अपनी उत्पादित वस्तुओं की गुणवत्ता नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, जब तक अधिक खेती नहीं कर सकेंगे, खेतों में दो-दो और तीन-तीन फसलें नहीं उगाएंगे, तब तक हमारे देश का आर्थिक सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि कृषि प्रधान भारतवर्ष में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की जो योजना है वह बहुत जरूरी है। इस दृष्टि से इस विश्वविद्यालय की योजना का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इन सुझावों का सदुपयोग माननीय मंत्री जी अपनी कार्य प्रक्रिया में करेंगे।

SHRI HIPHEI (Mizoram) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for calling me to speak.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support very happily this important Bill. On behalf of the people of the State of Mizoram and on my own behalf I would like to congratulate the Central Government, the Prime Minister and particularly the Minister of Agriculture for bringing this important Bill.

I am extremely happy that I am one of the participants in the discussion on this Bill. I have gone through the Bill. But, before I go into the details, I would like to give an outline of the history of the North-Eastern region.

The North-Eastern region has its own potentialities. Its climatic condition, its altitude, its atmosphere, its temperature are good and suitable for planting for growing of any crop. It is good for growing of rice, cash-crops, commercial crops or for plantation of any kind, but this potential has not been harnessed properly. With the establishment of this university, the North-Eastern region of India will be developed. Today the present practice of shifting/jhuming cultivation is not only destructive, but is also very very unproductive. All trees and bamboos are cut; and once they become dry they are burnt. In the process it destroys the forests. It not only burns the trees and bamboos and the grass, but it burns and kills even other living beings. We wanted to change that method of shifting/jhuming cultivation, but we do not know how to change it. What is the alternative? We cannot find an alternative arrangement. In spite of the potentiality of the land, the area has to depend upon the Central assistance for foodgrains supplies. Today we are importing 90 per cent of foodgrain requirements and another 80 per cent of poultry and piggery product requirements. This has not only been a big strain on the national transport system, but has also been a big strain on the national exchequer. As a result of it crores of rupees flow out of the region. Whatever we earn through our hard labour today, will have to be spent tomorrow for purchase of foodgrains. Because of the cutting of trees and bamboos in jhum cultivation, forests have been destroyed. As a result landslide occurs during rainy season anywhere in the area. So, once the rain comes, roads are blocked and all the essential commodities and all our daily requirements from other States of India have to come through Assam. But once the road from there is blocked, these supplies cannot reach us. Sometimes the foodgrain supplies coming from FCI have to be air-dropped. This is a very expensive affair. That involves another extra expenditure. In such a situation one kilogram of rice costs Rs. 20. But we have to give it to the people at subsidised rates. The nation loses. As a result the national economy is affected. Sir, not only that; the staple food of the people of North-East India, particularly the tribals, is rice and meat. We do not have sufficient rice to meet our requirements. We do not have sufficient meat or poultry products or

piggery products. These have to be imported from outside the North-Eastern region. We want ourselves to be self-sufficient in producing rice and meat. Today, Manipur could have become self-sufficient in producing rice if their resources were harnessed properly. They could have produced surplus rice also. Their land is fertile. Tripura is a very good place for producing cash crops. Mizoram and Nagaland can produce sufficient poultry and piggery products. Arunachal Pradesh is very good for cultivation of various kinds of fruits. Meghalaya is a land of beauty. It is good for everything. But they are not harnessing their potentiality. If this kind of a university had been established some ten years before, the whole North-Eastern region could have become self-sufficient in agricultural products. Today, I am really happy that this kind of a university is going to be established through this Bill. It is a very, very comprehensive Bill. It is a multipurpose Bill. If this university is established, it will be an ideal university. I hope after this university is set up, the traditional pattern of seed cultivation will be replaced by modern methods of cultivation. Forests can also be restored. There will be no landslides. There will be no import of poultry products, piggery products and rice from other States. We can export all these products to the other States of India.

According to clause 8 of the Bill, the proposed university would be a multipurpose one. The object of the university is to establish and maintain colleges relating to agriculture, fisheries, dairy farming, veterinary, medicine, animal science, home science, agricultural engineering, forestry and allied sciences. Its objective is to provide education not only to the students, but it will provide instructions to the field workers, village leaders and other persons not enrolled as regular students of the university. This provision is a very ideal one. It will provide education to the common man, to the farmer. It will enlighten the student as well as the common man. So, the common people of the region will be enlightened, will be motivated and will be taught how to cultivate their land, how to improve their living conditions, how to have poultry products, piggery products. And, they are going to be taught in such a way that, I think, after ten years of having this kind of a university, in the whole region, everybody will be enlightened and self-sufficient.

The University will be located at Imphal which is the capital of the State of Manipur. But, Sir, it will not be exclusive for the people of North-Eastern India. Here, it clearly indicates that the University will be open to all. The University will be open to persons of either sex and whatever caste, creed, race or class. Sir, to me, this University will accommodate every citizen of India, even citizens of other countries because it will give education to persons of either sex, whatever caste, creed, race or class. It is open to all. So, it will be an ideal University. It will help not only the people of North-Eastern India but the whole mankind. Therefore, I support this Bill whole-heartedly.

Obviously, the setting up of this University will involve a huge amount of money. But it will be very paying. It will be worth spending the huge amount of money because after ten years of having this kind of a University, the whole region of North-Eastern India will be developed, self-sufficient and possibly, surplus.

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to seek some clarifications. The first clarification I would like to seek is on the definition of "North-Eastern region". According to clause 2(k) of the Bill, "North-Eastern region" means the North-Eastern region of India comprising the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura. This is the definition of the "North-Eastern region" as given in the Bill. According to this definition, the State of Assam is excluded from the region. I do not allow the State of Assam to be excluded from the "North-Eastern region". Assam is our parent State and that is excluded from the university. It can be excluded from the university but not from the region. This is the definition of the region. If that is the case, it could have been like this : "North-Eastern region" means all the States of the North-Eastern region comprising the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and

[Shri Hiphei]

Tripura except Assam. My only clarification is, why has Assam been excluded from the region? I understand the exclusion of the State from the university but not from the region. I hope the Minister will clarify this point. That is one clarification.

Now at page 6, para 10, sub-clause (3) of this Bill, it has been stated "The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the convocations of the University held for conferring degrees." Now, in the absence of the Chancellor, who will preside over the meeting? That provision is not there.

Then at page 16, sub-para (2) of the Schedule, it has been stated: "The Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years and shall not be eligible for reappointment: Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office, the Chancellor shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office." But there is no provision for his resignation. If the Chancellor wants to resign, he cannot resign. It would be in the fitness of things if a provision is made that if any Chancellor wishes to resign, he can resign. So I would like to see these three clarifications from the hon. Minister.

Once against, I whole-heartedly support and welcome this important Bill. This Bill certainly help the people of North-Eastern region. It will not only help the people of North-Eastern region but also the people from different parts of the country who will also come and join the university. They can come and study in this university. They can also teach in this university. The Bill provides that though it will be located at Imphal, it will be for all. It will have campuses, it will have colleges in other States of the North-Eastern region. So people from different parts of our vast country will come, learn and teach in that university or colleges. That will certainly help strengthen the national integration. There will be exchange of ideas—political, social and economic.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Try to conclude.

SHRI HIPHEI: We are staying together. That will certainly help and strengthen the national integration. This will build our nation stronger and India will be made greater. Today it is a great nation. We are going to make it greater. It is a developing country. We are going to make it a developed country. Thank you.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH (Manipur): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to say something on this important Bill. I fully support this Bill and I only want to say that it is a very belated Bill for the North-Eastern Region. As many as 27 such universities have already been opened in the rest of the country. Now this University in the North-Eastern will be the twenty-eighth (28th) Agricultural University of the country. So it could have been opened much earlier to prevent these regional imbalances. As a matter of fact, as early as 1990, in the first part the then Janata Dal Ministry wanted to bring this Bill and get it passed. The proposal was that on the Gandhi Jayanti Day, 2nd October, 1990, the University was to be established by the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lalji. But unfortunately it would not be accomplished in that short period. Somehow, it has come up today and I am very, very glad that the Bill is getting the support of others. Three speakers have so far whole-heartedly supported the consideration and passing of this Bill. I also fully endorse the spirit of the Bill and it should be passed unanimously.

The Bill is quite comprehensive and the experience of those 27 universities in the past decades has been borrowed. The Bill is drafted after getting the experience of those 27 universities in the rest of the country. A proposal for various disciplines of this university contemplated, namely, horticulture, fisheries, forestry, animal husbandry, veterinary science, agricultural engineering, home science etc. Now these very departments are run under this university. It is quite comprehensive and it will be very, very useful for the people of these North-Eastern States.

Now my learned friend, Mr. Hiphei, has spoken about the non-inclusion of Assam. Assam has already got as many as, if I am not mistaken, two universities in Jorhat and Guwahati. This must be the reason for

which the Central Government has excluded Assam from the area-operation of this Agricultural University which is proposed to be established. This University, let up hope, will be very competent and a prosperous one just like the Agricultural University at Pantnagar. It was the one which was established decades ago. Let us hope....

SHRI HIPHEI : Sir, for your information I want to mention that I am talking about the exclusion of Assam from "North-Eastern Region". In the definition of "North-Eastern Region" Assam has been excluded. That is the only clarification I would like to seek.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH : I think the hon. Agriculture Minister has also explained it. It is not exclusion from the North-Eastern Region. It is the exclusion from the area-operation of the Central Agricultural University. The hon. Agriculture Minister has clarified it, I believe. Another aspect is that in all the North-Eastern States, except, of course, Sikkim insurgent activities in some form or the other are prevailing. The youths of these States are seeking ethnic identity. A sort of ethnic crisis is there. The youths of these areas, whether it is Manipur or Nagaland or Mizoram of Assam, are asserting their ethnic identity. There is not much harm in asserting this ethnic identity. But this ethnic identity with negative intent will give rise to separatist tendencies. That much I don't like and I don't endorse. Maintenance of ethnic identity is quite all right if it is without negative intent. Now, the attention of the youths of the region will be drawn to raising production and productivity and creating a scientific outlook. I hope this University will help in raising the productivity in the region and creating a sense of scientific outlook in the region. I hope that the youths of the region will henceforward engage themselves in raising the production and productivity and in creating a scientific outlook. This University will serve the purpose of filling this gap and I wish and hope that the youths of the North-Eastern region will henceforward pay attention to raising production and productivity and developing a scientific approach and other things.

In the Financial Memorandum it is stated that an amount of Rs. 64.30 crores will be required for the establishment of this University. It is stated that the Government will sanction it phase by phase, not at once. I do not understand why this Rs. 64 crores cannot be sanctioned immediately, here and now. Why should it be done in phase ? My learned friend, Mr. V. K. Shastri, was suggesting that the University Grants Commission should also make some financial allocation to this University. The hon. Agriculture Minister has mentioned about approaching the Planning Commission. I think the Planning Commission can also provide the funds. Over and above the funds allocated by the Central Government through the Planning Commission, the University Grant Commission can also give certain grants. That is well and good. The Bill contains as many as 43 sections. As I submitted earlier, it is a comprehensive Bill. It is in the light of the experience which we have gained from the universities, which we have established decades ago, that this comprehensive Bill was introduced in this House for consideration. I extend my fullest support to this Bill. I welcome this Bill very much, and the establishment of the University in the North-Eastern Region, particularly in Imphal, the capital of Manipur, has given some elation. I hope all the Members would support this Bill and pass it unanimously.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Agriculture Minister. Through this Bill he is going to create a new Agricultural University in the North-Eastern region. In the North-Eastern region he has included States like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura. Let me give the suggestions which I have in mind because I was also a professor once in an agricultural college under the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rawri, 4.00 P.M. and I resigned as a professor. Sir, the definition given in this Bill in Clause 2 (c) reads : "agriculture" means the basic and applied sciences of the soil and water management, crop production including production of all garden crops, control of plants, pests

[Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav]

and diseases, horticulture including floriculture, animal husbandry including veterinary and dairy science, fisheries, forestry including farm forestry, home-science, agriculture engineering and technology, marketing and processing of agricultural and animal husbandry products, land use and management." But I cannot see anywhere a very important subject. It has been totally eliminated. It is agricultural economy. Agricultural economy is a very important subject and the second important subject is food technology. There is just a mention of technology. If technology here means food technology, then I will be happy. In our University we have a separate college for food technology. It is the most important aspect of agriculture. We have it under the purview of University. The second important thing is that the hon. Minister has given a detailed description of the Bill. He says : "to establish and maintain such campuses, special centres, specialised laboratories, libraries, museums or other units for research and instruction as are, in its opinion, necessary for the furtherance of its objects." But one thing I cannot follow. The University is run by Boards. The Boards are important. But here they have an executive also. I do not know how this Board is to be constituted. I think this Bill has been drafted by looking at the statutes of another University. But this Bill is concerned with 4 or 5 North-Eastern States. I would like to suggest that on these statutes some non-official representation should also be there. There should be representatives from Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Official representation is always there. We have the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Forestry, the Director of Fisheries, all these officers are there. But what the State needs only the non-official people like MYAs, MPs, representatives from different colleges which are concerned with agriculture should also be there. That is very important. I am happy that this Bill has come. It will benefit the 4 or 5 States of the North-East region excluding Assam because, as my friend said, Assam is not excluded from the North-East region but it is excluded from the operational area of this University because Assam is already having an agriculture university. There are 27 agricultural universities in our country. Now there is one more addition. What is the monitoring system ? How are you going to monitor the working of this university ? You have spent crores of rupees and most of the time what is going on in the universities is not known. Sometimes we have students politics, sometimes the lecturers are quarrelling amongst themselves, sometimes the professors indulge in politics to get promotions. All these things go on in the university, except research.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri M. D. Salim) in the Chair]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Welcome to the Chair. Now you cannot make any noise.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV RAO JADHAV : There are three important functions of the university. The first function is education. The second function is research and the third function is extension. Of course extension is done through colleges, post-graduate education, under-graduate education and post-doctorate education etc. Some of the professors guide the students. This is part of the educational system and I have no grudge. But what about the research in industry ? That is an important thing. Sir, I would like to state before the House that when there was the greatest drought in this country in 1967, Mrs. Indira Gandhi decided that this country should become self-reliant in respect of food production. Before that, we can recall that when Lal Bahadur Shastri had gone to the Soviet Union, he wanted to go to the USA. The then U.S. President said that India had no right to speak in the international forum with a begging bowl. So Lal Bahadur Shastri had to cancel his speech. Then our country took to the idea of self-reliance in agriculture. Why do I speak about self-reliance ? It is because India is the second largest country which is having a land mass of agriculture next to the USA. Our geographical size is one-third of the U.S. and one-ninth of the former U.S.S.R. But our agricultural land is much more fertile than the agricultural land of other countries. Then what do we lack ? We lack the resources. What resources do we lack ? We lack the resour-

ces of planning; we lack the resources of ideology; we lack the resources of hard working; we lack the resources of doing proper research and the greatest thing that we lack in our system is the extension work. A lot of research is being done in our universities. When I was in the University, one experiment was going on and that was the tillage manure experiment. It was in Pune in 1961 when I had just joined the college, And it is still going on. I do not know what the conclusion is. The experiment should have some result. The research which docsn't give any conclusion has no meaning. It is meaningless. So it is very essential for our dynamic Minister for Agriculture, who knows agriculture better than anybody else, I mean the practical part of it, to ensure that there is a proper monitoring system on the working of the universities. You create an university by spending hundreds of crores of rupees. It should not be that one more is added to the number. Our purpose is that the universities should work, should contribute, for the agricultural development of the country. That is very important. What has been the practical output of the previous agricultural universities. You look at the universities namewise and find out what research they have done; how much money you have spent on those universities and how much contribution they have done by way of increasing the foodgrain output of this country. That system should be there. That evaluation should be there. I just want to bring to the notice of the House that once when the Chief Minister of Maharashtra went to Aurangabad to look after the Water and Land Management Institute, that is, Valmiki Agricultural Institute, he said that that University should be self-reliant and should not go to the Centre seeking funds. I don't say about the new universities. But the old universities which are there have 10,000 hectares of land at their disposal and about Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 14 crores are being spent on every university every year. We have four universities in Maharashtra and for these four universities, we are spending more than Rs. 50 crores of rupees. They have provided employment to a large number of people. But the labour is on strike now. Not even one acre out of 10,000 hectares of land is being tilled. If that is the condition of the universities, even God cannot save our country. That is what I feel. We are going into the 21st century. Rajivji had given us the new missions of technology, the computerisation and the electronic system. We have been doing space research. We are finding out what the underground water is, what the fertiliser contents are, what the nutrient contents are, what materials are available in soil and all these things. What is being attained is important. New technology should be adopted. I suggest to the Minister that it is better to employ less labour in the universities and bring out skilled, technical manpower. It should not be like that. Another thing is about what subject the university should teach. We are very often talking about biotechnology, tissue culture, research in radio isotopes, genetic engineering, biological control of diseases and pests. It has been said that the professors are there. There are the new branches of agriculture. Now the time has come when we do not wish to use the poisonous chemicals on plants because there can spread disease on human-beings. The time is to use new methods of biotechnology. I have seen in the Central Potato Research Centre, Simla. They are going to produce new varieties by the use of tissue culture. By a small tissue, they are going to produce a new variety. Now variety seeds are imported into the country. We are importing them from other countries and we are developing a new variety. That tissue culture is also equally importatnt. Then, we have the Indian Agriculture Research Laboratory and the Radio Isotope Laboratory in Bombay. They develop new varieties of paddy and groundnut which can give double or treble the yield that the traditional varieties of groundnut give. Likewise, the universities should do such type of work so that the people of this country may feel that these agricultural scientists in the universities are contributing for our development.

The second important thing is about soil the water management. The hon. Minister also knows that water management is very important. I was going through some technical magazine. This magazine is very interesting. I would

[Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav]

like to read some portion for the information of the Minister.

> "By the biotechnology, it has been found that rice as grown in India is a water guzzler because the farmer uses on an average 15000 litres for producing one kilogram of paddy. Through water management technology, not more than 6000 litres are needed if proper water management techniques are followed in the fields. Even this quantity is high because scientists say only 600 litres are required in strict laboratory conditions. Given that, 45% of India's irrigated water is used only for rice cultivation. The need to improve farming methods is imperative."

Sir, it has been given by the scientists. Today we are wasting 15000 litres of water for production of one kilogram of paddy. But the economic use of water, we can reduce it to 6000 litres to produce one kilogram of paddy. If such systems are not developed, then 46% of the irrigated water is used only by the paddy growers of our country. If we can reduce it to 8000 litres from 15000 litres for producing one kilogram of paddy, then 23% of the available irrigation water can fulfil the need of our paddy growers. It is very essential that we must evolve such things in our universities and extension methods should also be there.

Likewise, there are subjects like green manuring, bio-fertilizers, organic manures, spraying of nutrients and fertilizers and weed control. These are very important fields on which the agricultural universities must concentrate their efforts of research and farmers should be given relief. The thing is that we are doing a lot of research. But its movement between one laboratory and the other is very slow. All this research is confined only to the laboratories. It is not going to the fields.

It is, therefore, very essential that any scientist, professor, officer who is employed in the university, must be given specific guidelines that he must go to the village, develop the 1000 hectares or so under his command, supervise the land given. He must go to the farmers and give them guidance. He must see that yield is increased twice within a period of two to three years.

Then, there should be coordination between the financial agencies, Government agencies and the agricultural scientists. If they work hand in hand, then and then only it is possible that the universities can bear fruit to some extent and our efforts will definitely be successful. Areas such as economic use of water, plant hardiness, drip system of irrigation, sprinkling system of irrigation, control of salinity and alcalinity are very important. A lot of work needs to be done. Some private trusts are doing this work. I am proud to say that the elder brother of our Defence Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar is doing irrigation by drip system. He has shown to the State that by the use of just 25% of water he can grow fruit crops and other crops very successfully. The late Rajiv Gandhi visited his farm and saw the drip system of irrigation and also the sprinkler system and I am sure that the honourable Minister is aware of all these things. What I am saying is that the Universities must do the work of extension and spread the results of the research done there. Scientists also must do the extension work and there should be proper coordination also.

Now, the main concern of the University is development of manpower. That should not be the only thrust of the University, that is, creating employment potential and other things. The North-Eastern Region is a fertile region. You can develop horticulture very well there. The best horticultural varieties are available there. I have seen the North-Eastern Region. If you just take into account only the horticulture that is there, you will see that it is the gift of nature and that region is a Switzerland of India. It has got the greatest potential for development. If we develop properly horticulutre, forestry, etc. in that region, we will be able to produce enough forest and horticultural products and export also and earn thousands of crores of rupees.

Onec again I want to congratulate the honourable Minister on the dynamic leadership that he has taken. He is opening this new University in this economically backward region though it is the richest

region from the natural resources point of view, and in this way he has tried to fulfil the demands, the needs and the aspirations of the people of this region. Thank you, Sir.

DR. R. K. PODDAR (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this very good Bill.

Already, the honourable Member from Mizoram has pointed that wrong agricultural practices are destroying the landscape of the region, especially the practice of jhoom cultivation you will be surprised to know that in Cherrapunji, which had the highest rainfall in the whole world once, the people there are now having trouble in getting drinking water from the ground because the soil has been denuded of forest cover and it is because of the wrong agricultural practices such as the jhoom cultivation. So, we all hope that the establishment of an Agricultural University in that region would help in making modern scientific knowledge permeate among the people and set right the ecology of a very vulnerable, but rich, region of our country insofar as agricultural resources are concerned. As has been mentioned by the honourable Member from Manipur, by establishing a University there, you reduce the feeling of deprivation and neglect prevalent among the resurgent youth of the North-Eastern Region and we hope that the University will act as a centre where all people, all the educated people of the North-Eastern Region, can come and develop a culture which is not alienating from India, but co-operating with the rest of India.

Now, Sir, a University is not built in a day or a month or a year. It takes a lot of time to develop a University, sometimes decades. It would have been better if an agricultural University had been set up in the 'sixties' or 'seventies'. If it had been done, then two or three decades would have elapsed by now and it would have flourished and flowered into a full-fledged University by now. Anyway, better late than never. Sir, I congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention some of the lacunae in this Bill. The lacuna starts from the mind-set of the Central Government. Their only purpose is to control everything from Delhi, that is, bureaucratisation and centralization, and their aim is also to neglect the aspirations of the local people and to refuse to associate the local Governments with the running of this University. Let me start with the provision relating to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. I refer to page16. The Chancellor is not important; the Chancellor is a figure-head. The Vice-Chancellor is the administrative head of the University. He is appointed by a Committee consisting of a nominee of the Visitor—meaning thereby the Central Government—the Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and the Secretary to the North-Eastern Council, who, I believe, would be an officer of the Central Services. I would like the Minister to consider this: Instead of have in the Secretary, why not have a nominee of the North-Eastern Council consisting of the Chief Ministers there ? They could nominate an agricultural expert, an academician in this Committee which will select the Vice-Chancellor.

Next comes an important body, the Board of Management of the University which is on page 23. I see that there will be about 20 members on this Board of Management. And except for two eminent scientists to be nominated by the Visitors, most of them will be *ex-officio* members, some of them are just officers. Why not have some more nominees from the North-Eastern Council themselves ? Just as the Visitor is nominating two eminent scientists, agricultural scientists, why not allow some two or three eminent agricultural scientists to be nominated by the North-Eastern Council themselves ? This will have a more representative character. Let there be representation to the local interests, to the local Governments who will be the beneficiaries of this University. Let them be present on the Board of Management. And also, in this Board of Management, the non-official faculty is completely absent. There will be a few nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. But there will be some faculties like animal husbandry. Why not the faculties of the University, they

[Dr. R. K. Poddar]

themselves nominate members on the Board so that you could have some non-official views in the Management Board? Even in the Academic Council which is on page 26, I find that all the members--25 to 26 members--will be more less nominated. This is on page 26, Clause 14 of this Bill. And there will be some 7 Heads of the Departments to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. Why not inject a little bit of non-official views? The Vice-Chancellor will nominate persons of his own choice. But why not the faculties themselves nominate teachers? I suggest that all the senior teachers like Professors and Associate Professors should be in the Academic Council. In the Calcutta University, as I know from my personal experience, all the Professors are in that body. Some junior elected members like the Readers/Lecturers are also there. So, why not have a similar practice? This will enable the community that will run the University on the day-to-day basis to feel that they are associated with the University instead of thinking that everything is being run by people coming from outside. Next is regarding the attitude towards the students which is on page 35. There will be a Students' Council. It is also not clear whether there will be any union or any election. There is also no idea that the students will nominate themselves as a kind of self-government. It is completely absent. Why don't you allow students themselves the right of self-governance? In Oxford and Cambridge, students' Union President sits on the management board. I do not advise you to do that because that would be too revolutionary for you but at least you give some self-confidence to the students so that they can run their own affairs. Let them elect their own members to the Students Council instead of only 20 students to be nominated by the Academic Council on the basis of merit, etc. All this is good. Let them be there. But let there be a few students elected by the students themselves in the Students Council.

Lastly, you propose to treat the employees just on the lines of a master and servant. On page 12, you have taken away the right of the aggrieved employee to go to the court. You are setting up a tribunal, and you say : "The decision of the tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of matters decided by the tribunal". So you are taking away the right to go to a court. You have given some chance of appeal. But appeal to whom? On page 13, under section 33, you give right to the aggrieved employee to go to the Board of Management. But in most cases, the grievance of the employees would be against the Board of Management. At least you give them the right to go to the High Court in appeal.

I think if you kindly accept these suggestions, the teachers, the students and the employees will feel more at home. They will feel that the university is their own instead of something being controlled from outside.

With these words, I wish the Government well and I hope that without any dilly-dallying they will go right away to develop the University on the right road. With these words, I conclude and thank the Government once again.

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक 1992 का समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे देश में कृषि के बारे में सही जानकारी नहीं मिलती है। वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कैसे कृषि की जाए इस बारे में किसानों को प्रशिक्षित करने की अभी पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं है। पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में ऐसे पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए एक कदम जो उठाया गया है यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को और कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। लेकिन कृषि के विकास की जो अवहेलना होती रही है। उसके क्या कारण रहे यह तो मैं नहीं समझता लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर 70–75 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर आधारित हैं। देश की आजादी के 45

साल के बाद भी जितना विकास हम कृषि के लिए कर सकते थे नहीं कर पाए उसमें हमारे यहां कृषि के वैज्ञानिकों की कमी हो सकती है या साधनों की कमी हो सकती है । लेकिन आज हमारे बाद में आजाद हुए चीन से हम तुलना करें तो पता चलता है कि चीन अपने आप में आत्मनिर्भर खाद्यान्न के मामले में है और भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश होते हुए भी गेहूं और अन्य आवश्यक चीजों का भारत को आयात करना पड़ता है जब कि भारत के अन्दर वर्षा की कमी नहीं है, जमीन उपजाऊ है, फिर भी हम कृषि के विकास के लिए वैज्ञानिक तैयार नहीं कर पाए और प्रशिक्षित लोगों को उतनी जल्दी तैयार नहीं कर पाए और हमारे सिस्टम में हमारे अनुसन्धानकर्ता किसानों को प्रशिक्षित नहीं कर पाए । इसलिए हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो पाए हैं । हम आस्ट्रेलिया को देखें तो वहां नाम मात्र की वर्षा होती है, लेकिन बागवानी में आज वह आत्म निर्भर है । ऐसी स्थिति में माननीय मंत्री जी ने पूर्वांचल के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए, प्रशिक्षित वैज्ञानिक तैयार करने के लिए इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की है । मैं कृषि मंत्री जी के लिए धन्यवाद की बात कहूं तो मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं जो मैं उनको धन्यवाद दे सकूं । इस विश्वविद्यालय के जो उद्देश्य दिए गए हैं उससे हमारी आशाएं पूरी होंगी और इसके उद्देश्यों की बात भी जोड़ी जानी चाहिए कि इस विश्व-विद्यालय में जो सबजेक्ट्स आपने रखे हैं, कई ऐसे सबजेक्ट्स हैं जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों में अलग-अलग पैदावार से सम्बन्धित हैं । आप इसके अन्दर उन सबजेक्ट्स को भी रखें जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों से नए विद्यार्थी आते हैं, उस क्षेत्र की पैदावार के अनुसार उनको प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए । आप यह जो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित कर रहे हैं उसमें इन विषयों को भी रखें।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति राष्ट्र-पति होंगे । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुलपति राष्ट्रपति हो सकते हैं, लेकिन और भी बोर्ड के जो सदस्य होते हैं उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा कृषि वैज्ञानिक होने चाहिए जिससे कृषि की शिक्षा में किसी प्रकार की लापरवाही न हो । साथ ही एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर टीचिंग और नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ में और प्रशासनिक स्टाफ में एस० सी० और एस० टी० के लिए रिजर्वेशन नहीं किया गया है जब कि इस देश के अन्दर जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं उनके अन्दर एस० सी० और एस० टी० के लिए टीचिंग और नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ में नाममात्र की भर्ती की गई है । इसलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में उस क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के आधार पर जितना भी शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का प्रतिशत बनता है उसके आधार पर भर्ती होनी चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में कृषि के विकास के लिए हर प्रांत के अन्दर कृषि वैज्ञानिक केन्द्र खोले जाने चाहिए जिससे कृषि वैज्ञानिक तैयार हो सकें और इस देश के अन्दर कृषि का विकास कर सकें। मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर बीकानेर में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है। जब इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई तो लोगों में काफी उत्साह था, लोगों को काफी आशाऐं थीं। लेकिन भावी विकास के कार्यक्रम करने के लिए उनके पास कोई आर्थिक साधन नहीं हैं, पैसा नहीं है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के साथ-साथ आप यह भी निश्चय करें कि इसके भावी विकास में जो पैसा चाहिए उसकी आप व्यवस्था करें। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । अम्बेडकर

[श्री मूल चन्द मीणा]

यूनिवर्सिटी जो उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने स्थापित की थी, उसका उद्देश्य यह था, उनकी भावना यह थी कि इस देश के अन्दर अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय एक महान विश्वविद्यालय बने और उसके अन्दर सारे विषयों का ज्ञान वहां छात्रों को मिल सके। लेकिन आज उसकी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय बनती जा रही है। आज आर्थिक स्थिति की वजह से वह विश्वविद्यालय परेशान है। तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसकी स्थापना के बाद जिस भावना से आप इसकी स्थापना कर रहे हैं उसी भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप इसके बजट का प्रावधान रखें ताकि आगे जाकर किसी आर्थिक संकट में यह विश्वविद्यालय न फंसे।

मैं इतना कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

*SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL (Maharashtra) : Vice-Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture for bringing the Central Agriculture University Bill 1992. I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

The North-Eastern region has remained neglected since independence. The militancy we see today in this region is an offshoot of this long neglect.

Lord Krishna had close ties with the people in this region in the era of Mahabharata. Rukmini, his wife hailed from the area which we call Arunachal Pradesh today. Bhim's Hidamba belonged to Kamrup in Assam. Arjun's Chitrangada came from Manipur. The music of Manipur is based on the rhythmic songs in praise of Radha and Krishna. The people in other parts of the country had emotional attachment with this region since the Mahabharata era.

But no attention has been paid to this area after independence. English is the language of this region even today. They are not given an opportunity to receive education in their own mother tongue. Their culture is gradually being destroyed. But the Government hasn't heeded to the people's needs even though use of English has continued till today at the cost of their own languages and cultural traditions. This neglect has given way to tendencies of separation in the people.

By opening an Agricultural University in this region, we are bringing the people there in the national mainstream.

I welcome the decision of the Government to set up the Central Agricultural University in Manipur.

Simply preparing a blue-print for establishing Agriculture University in this region will not help alone. The plans of work to be taken up in this University should be drawn on the basis of proper study. A survey of local conditions, geography and special requirements of farmers in this region.

The syllabi or the topics of study and research prescribed in Agriculture Universities in other parts of the country like the one in Maharashtra should not be introduced in the proposed Central University in Manipur. Instead the research to be conducted and the instructions and training to be imparted to the students should be in tune with the special requirements of people and land in this hilly region.

The hills in the North-Eastern region too have remained neglected and exploited a lot in the last 45 years since independence. Now the proposed establishment of Agriculture University should pave the way for conducting special study and research for adequate utilization of hills there for horticultural and other kinds of produce. How best this could be achieved viz. growing fruits in the hills or other commercial crops should be a priority area of study and research in the proposed research oriented Agriculture University in Manipur.

The proposed University could also take up training of people in the rural areas in

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Marathi.

food processing work to generate local employment opportunities. For this, the entrepreneurs or industrialists or investors from outside should not be allowed to open food-processing Units in this region. This will help improve the financial position of the farmers in the region.

It should be made obligatory on all the students graduating from the Agriculture University to devote at least two years in training the rural people in the usage of modern agricultural practices and machinery for being eligible for award of various graduate and post-graduate degrees.

The graduates of Agriculture Universities ought to be discouraged from taking up white-collared jobs. Instead they should be made to accept to work with the farmers or to work in the agriculture related areas in the fields.

If the Government is sincere in its efforts to promote self-reliance in foodgrains and strengthen agricultural base in the country, the first task it must do is to shift Delhi's Krishi Bhawan to some place in the rural areas. This is necessary for ensuring bureaucratic-technocrat farmers interface for better mutual understanding of ground realities in the rural areas.

The agriculture Universities in other parts of the country including those in Maharashtra are no better off. Nothing worthwhile has come out of these centres so far.

Take for instance the case of Mr. Anant Ram Jaiswal who visited Acharya Narendradev Krishi University at Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh to procure seeds of Papaya trees. But to his dismay the University has't multiplied the seeds. The agriculture research remains restricted to laboratories and is not applied in the fields.

As against 40 per cent of University budgets earmarked for research in many foreign countries, not even 20 per cent is being spared for research in the Indian Universities, the major portion of the budget being spent on administration and payment of salaries of staff and official visits of professors etc.

To meet the expenditure on research work in the Universities, the Government should make special arrangements for raising enough funds for the purpose.

The states of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim are the backward areas. The Central Government should provide special assistance to these states for the purpose of agriculture research in the proposed University.

The Government should pay special attention for Improvement of financial position of farmers in these states which are situated at the borders of China and Tibet.

I request the Government to make available comparatively more funds to the proposed Central Agricultural University in Manipur in view of special problems of people in these hilly states.

श्री अतंय सिंह (असम) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र इस मुल्क का सबसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र रहा है और इस क्षेत्र में सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव एक सराहनीय कदम है । हम उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों की ओर से माननीय कृषि मंत्री को धन्यवाद देते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से की गई है। उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कई राज्य हैं जहां कृषि महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना हुई है और वहां कृषि महाविद्यालय हैं लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में एक राज्य ऐसा भी है जहां कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना नहीं की गई है और वहां कृषि के क्षेत्र में शिक्षित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना ही नहीं है जैसे नागालैण्ड है । नागालैण्ड राज्य में किसी भी कृषि महाविद्यालय की परियोजना नहीं है । कोई भी कृषि महाविद्यालय नहीं है ताकि नागालैण्ड वासियों को कृषि के क्षेत्र में शिक्षित किया जा सके । मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि

[श्री मंगत सिंह]

महाविद्यालय नहीं हैं उन राज्यों के लोग, वहां के वासी इस सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी से किस तरह से लाभान्वित होंगे। उसके लिए सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाने के लिये सोचा है ?

दूसरा मुद्दा हमारा यह है कि उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में सात राज्य हैं। इन सातों राज्यों के लोगों को कृषि के क्षेत्र में शिक्षित करने के लिए, उनका विकास करने के लिए एक सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी पर्याप्त नहीं है। उन क्षेत्रों में कृषि क्षेत्र में पिछड़ेपन को नजर में, पिछड़ेपन की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए कम-से-कम दो सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटियों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।

मैं पुनः आपके माध्यम से सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चरल बिल लाने के लिए भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्री का आभारी हूं और धन्यवाद देते हुए यह आग्रह करता हूं कि हमारे दोनों बिन्दुओं, पहलुओं पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR KALITA (Assam) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, as a Member from the North-Eastern region I congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister for bringing the Central Agricultural University Bill, 1992 before this House.

This Bill is going to provide for establishment of a university in the North-Eastern region for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of advanced learning and research work in agriculture and allied sciences. When we talk of development programmes, we must say that the whole region is very poor in agriculture. Somehow we missed the bus of green revolution. There are various reasons for that, but the bare fact is that the North-Eastern region is agriculturally very very poor. There are peculiar factors in this region unlike other States. So, we cannot equate the conditions of the North-Eastern region with other parts of the country. We have certain basic factors which differentiate this region with other regions. We do not have large land-holdings in that part of the country. We have very very small holdings of land. Until and unless we give individual attention to these small and poor farmers, we cannot develop agriculture in that part of the country. The concept of community farming is also lacking in that part. We must make some schemes separate from other regions because conditions there are peculiar and we have to give a special attention to that part of the region. In that part of the country we have yet to achieve the target fixed for the individual States. We have to take a pragmatic approach totally different from other regions. Unfortunately, the allocation of funds for agriculture is very very low in almost every State of that region. Moreover, there are numerous instances that in some of the States these very meagre allocations for agriculture have been diverted to some other departments. That means affecting agricultural production. That is why we have low agricultural production. That is why we have the food crisis in our region and we are trapped in a vicious circle. We have low production, food crisis and that is why we ask for money to import agricultural products. So, this vicious circle goes on and there is no end to it.

I am very happy that the Department of Agriculture of the Central Government has given special attention to this region and is trying to improve its agriculture by setting up a Central Agricultural University for the agricultural development as well as for providing opportunities for advanced studies and research work.

In the study of the developments of agriculture, we must keep these realities in mind. Regarding the establishment of the University, the general impression is that it takes long time between the decision and its actual implementation. We have numerous examples where the Government decides to set up something and the actual implementation of it takes long years with the result cost escalates and the project envisaged sometimes becomes impossible. We have the example of Brahmaputra Board and also of the Post Graduate Medical institutions. I can give many such examples. So, what I want is that we should

not only take a decision to establish something, but we should also start it immediately. Why should we wait for the building to come up, for the site to come up, for the places to be selected ? If we have decided to establish an agricultural university in the North-Eastern region, then, why can't we start it immediately after following necessary procedures ? Why can't we start it in a rented-house ? Why can't we start in some place before the actual building comes up ? So I request the Government to take a pragmatic view in this matter. They should take an immediate decision to start the university. You can start it in a rented house. You can start it in some place until the building comes up and until a place is selected. You can allocate funds for that purpose. My request to the Minister is that they should start it immediately. When a decision is taken, it should be implemented immediately.

Sir, most of the speakers have already covered a lot of points. The previous speaker, Mr. Matang Sing has already spoken about Nagaland. I also support his cause that Nagaland should be included in this Bill.

Sir, the most important factor is allocation of funds to the proposed university. What funds have been allocated to start it ? What is the provision in the Eighth Plan ? I want to know from the hon. Minister what provision the Government has made in the Eighth Plan for the establishment of these projects in the North-Eastern region. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Central Agricultural University Bill, 1992 moved by the Minister here. But I will not congratulate him for this Bill because as the hon. Member from Mizoram has said this Bill could have been brought some ten years back. I say even ten years is too late. Ever since the first Agriculutral University was established in Pant Nagar in 1960, the Central Government should have thought of bringing a Bill like this immediately after that university was established. In view of the great delay, by the Government especially the ruling party which has been in power for forty years, should have thought of bringing this Bill long, long back. Though this Bill is a belated one still I welcome it. But I cannot congratulate the Government for that. However, I whole-heartedly support it.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is one para which says :

> "The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had appointed a Committee under the National Agricultural Research Project to study the agricultural situation in North-Eastern Region. Study disclosed that the said States had vast potential for agriculutral development and, if tapped properly, could lead to increased agricultural production and productivity which will ultimately lead to prosperity and well being of the people."

I understand that this study was done some two or three years back. The Government had decided to bring this Bill sometime in 1990. So there was already two years' delay. This might have been caused due to changes in the Government. But when every party is supporting this Bill here, when the whole House is going to adopt it unanimously, then, what was the point in causing this delay ? This North-Eastern region has a vast potential for agricultural development and productivity. This university will help that region in overcoming its bacwardness. And everybody accepts that it is a neglected region in our country. Of course, 5.00 P.M. here, there may not be many representatives from those States. They may be small in number here. But the Government representing vast areas here should have thought of making such a Bill long back. Whatever it is, by neglecting that region, I think we are undermining the growth of productive forces in our country. I am not asking for any charity for the region. By developing that region, we can develop the country also. As an hon. Member here said, the agricultural conditions may not be very good there. There may not be very vast potentialities for growing paddy or this or that crop as in other areas, but there is vast forestry and horticulture and there must be many other crops which are

[Shri N. Giri Prasad]

suitable for that region. So, if those crops or those plants were developed in the light of the agricultural research that was already done or that had to be done in future, the country's wealth could have been developed very fast. On horticulture, I want to say this. Yesterday I read a report in the newspaper. According to that, our country occupies the No. 2 place in the world as far as horticultural wealth is concerned. But we export only one per cent of it. Now, we are lagging behind in the matter of the balance of payments position. We do not have many commodities to export. In such a situation, in this field, where we grow a large quantity of fruits and vegetables, why can't we export them? Why is the Government not concentrating on horticulture not only to help our people with the fruits but also to have a good amount of exports to other countries, thereby earning foreign exchange? In horticulture, I think, that region occupies a very great place. The Government should pay attention to this. It may not be for paddy, it may not be for wheat. But they can develop forests. They can develop horticulture. They can develop other good plants which are needed for the growth of agriculture. Recently, I went to China in a party delegation. There, I was told their arable land is only fifty per cent of ours in area, but they are producing 400 million tonnes of foodgrains whereas our country is unable to go beyond even 180 million tonnes. What is the problem? Even in productivity per hectare, I was told, they are four times bigger than ours. Our country is an agricultural country. About 70 per cent of our population live on agriculture and 40 per cent of our national wealth comes from agriculture. Yet, we are unable to develop.

Sir, inspite of 27 agricultural universities we are having in this country—we are going to have one more—the number of students coming out of them or the number of admission made is meagre. According to information, in under-graduate courses, the capacity for admissions, the number of admissions that can be made, is only 9715; at post-graduate levels, it is only 3538. So, far a vast country like ours, even the number of students that are trained in under-graduate courses and post-graduate courses is very poor. It does not fulfil the needs of our country. Secondly, as our hon. Members said earlier, our main weakness is in the field of research. As far as agriculture is concerned, it is not like industry. If some industry is developed or some technology is developed in Western countries or Japan, we can import it. But as far as agricultural research is concerned, it is related to the particular area, particular climate, particular soil, particular habits of the people and cultural level also. When that is so, why is this Government neglecting agricultural research?

Another point I would like to make is, even under the Central Agricultural University for North-Eastern region, I am told that they are going to set up for five or six colleges—College of Agriculture in Manipur, College of Veterinary Science in Mizoram, College of Fishery in Tripura, College of Home Science in Meghalaya, some Agricultural Engineering College in Sikkim and some Post-graduate College again in Meghalaya. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bill says "This will develop forestry, this will develop agriculture, this will develop this and that..." But there is no college for developing horticulture, for developing forestry and other things. I would like to tell the Minister that if the Government has no such plan, the Government must at least think about such plans to have these colleges which are suitable to that particular area. Moreover, I have got another suggestion for him. Even though we produce some fruits, some crops, there is no mechanism, there is no industry for processing them. With regard to food processing, with regard to fruit processing, we lag behind in research, technology and also consequently in marketing and international trade. I do not know whether this particular branch will come under this Agricultural University or not. I think they should come. When we produce these things from the soil, they should be developed, they should be stored, they should be processed, they should be marketed and they should be exported. So I suggest to the Government to enlarge the scope of the activities of the University, the functioning of the University to such areas where we can get good results and value-added production also.

Lastly, I would like to say that our country is already facing even a serious food crisis also. The days of Green Revolution are over. Somehow or the other, our agricultural production has reached a plateau. It is stagnating and going down in some areas. Whatever it is, our earlier dependence on Green Revolution or Green technology may not be sufficient now. We must think about the future needs of agricultural growth. Moreover, I find from my personal experience that there is a steep degradation of agricultural land and forest land also. When this takes place, you cannot expect good productivity from the soil. So this should also concern the Government and our country. I hope the Government would give serious consideration to this problem. We are wasting 1,500 crores of rupees to import three million tonnes of wheat this year and I do not know about the future. In this context I should appeal to the Government to appoint a House Committee or a Parliamentary Committee or some expert Committee—I don't mind—to study the critical situation that has emerged in agriculture. It should not only be established in some universities but a concrete study must be there for the entire country. Results must be known to the people and corrective measures must be taken. Thereby, our country will prosper in agriculture and it will go ahead.

Thank you.

श्री रामजी लाल (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 1992 का समर्थन करता हूं। इस यूनिवर्सिटी से देश में कृषि-शिक्षा का विकास होगा। इससे पहले देश में काफी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, विश्वविद्यालय हैं। जैसे हमारे पंत नगर में यूनिवर्सिटी है, हिसार में हरियाणा एग्रीकलचरल यूनिवर्सिटी है, लुधियाना में जो, पंजाब में है, ये सब हमारी बड़ी मशहूर यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। जैसे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारी पैदावार कम है, प्रोडक्शन कम है, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर ये यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं होतीं तो देश का विकास भी नहीं होता और आज खाने को अनाज भी नहीं होता हमारे देश ने इन यूनिवर्सिटीज की वजह से बहुत विकास किया है, उन्नत बीज पैदा किए हैं और देश का अनाज दिया है, वरना आपको याद होगा कि स्वर्गीय श्री शास्त्री जी ने जब वे प्रधान मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने एक दिन का व्रत रखवाया था, हमारे पास इतनी अनाज की कमी थी। इन महाविद्यालयों की वजह से यह सब देश में हुआ। हमारे सबसे पहले प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने सबसे पहले इस बात को सोचा कि देश के लिए अन्न का कैसे प्रबंध हो। उन्होंने पानी के लिए प्रोजेक्ट बनाए और विश्व विद्यालयों को पहले सोचकर उन्होंने चालू किया। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारे पास पानी, बहुत ज्यादा है मैं कहता हूं कि हरियाणा और राजस्थान को पानी मिल जाए तो आज जो पैदावार है उससे दुगुनी या तिगुनी पैदावार हो सकती है। पानी की हमारे पास कमी है और पानी का प्रबन्ध अगर ज्यादा से ज्यादा किया जाए तो अनाज की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इम्पोर्ट करने की बात कही, इम्पोर्ट इसलिए नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हमारे पास अनाज की कमी है, इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि अनाजों का भाव ज्यादा न बढ़ जाए। मैं क्षमा चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से क्योंकि जब किसी चीज की कमी दिखाई देती है तो सरकार उसका इम्पोर्ट कर लेती है, मैं यह महसूस नहीं करता कि अब कमी होगी। इस यूनिवर्सिटी से सरकार देश में विकास करनेकी सोच रही है यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं आपके द्वारा यह भी मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी में और दूसरे महा विद्यालयों में जो पहले से हमारे विश्वविद्यालय चल रहे हैं, कोई अंतर होगा? यह बात ठीक है कि पूर्वोत्तर में कोई विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है और किसान को एजुकेट करना बहुत जरूरी है और वह इतनी दूर नहीं जा सकता। मुझे हिसार का तजुर्बा है कि वहां हमारे हरियाणा के लोग दूर-दूर से विश्वविद्यालय देखने के लिए जाते हैं वहां

[श्री रामजी लाल]

मेले लगते हैं लेकिन हमारे पड़ौस के भाई, जो बहुत नजदीक हैं, वे कम आते हैं । तो किसान के लिए, जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, जो यूनिवर्सिटी में बैठते हैं, उनका ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाया जाए कि वे जा-जाकर किसानों को एजुकेट करें, लोगों को बताएं जो । उन्नत बीज हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने पैदा किए हैं, बनाए हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उनका बड़ा भारी प्रभाव हुआ है हमारे यहां । मैं यह समझ नहीं पाता, पूर्वोत्तर की बातें आई हैं, ये उन्नत बीज, विकास ये जरूर वहां पहुचे होंगे, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि बड़ा दूर क्षेत्र है । तो यह विश्वविद्याल पूर्वोत्तर में ही नहीं, मैं तो कहूंगा कि सारे भारतवर्ष में ही, जहां इसकी कमी है वहां चालू किया जाए। इसमें एक बात मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी में पूर्वोत्तर भारत की संस्कृति का ही ध्यान रखा जाएगा या कि इसमें हमारे देश की संस्कृति का विकास होगा? इस यूनिवर्सिटी से कृषि वैज्ञानिकों को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । क्या इस यूनिवर्सिटी में हरियाणा यूनिवर्सिटी हिसार की तरह दूसरे स्टेट्स के लिए स्पेशल किस्म की किस्में तैयार की जाएंगी या यूनिवर्सिटी सिर्फ शिक्षा की तरफ ही ध्यान देगी ? इस यूनिवर्सिटी का दायरा देश के दूसरे स्टेट्स से किस तरह से जुड़ा होगा ? जैसा कि बिल में पाया गया है, यह गांवों के लिए किस रह से विकास करेगी और खेती में हमारा देश कैसे आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा ? जैसे कि सैक्शन 5 में मछली, दूध और फौरेस्टरी इत्यादि का जिक्र किया गया है यह आज के जमाने में जरूरी है क्योंकि केवल कृषि से ही किसानों का जीवनयापन नहीं होता । इस यूनिवर्सिटी से इन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान देने से किसान साइड बिजनेस भी कर सकेगा । जैसे पशुओं का पालना, मछलियों का पालना आदि कई बातें ऐसी होती है ताकि किसान का गुजारा हो सके । आज अगर किसान मामूली खेती पर निर्भर करना चाहता है तो अब समय नहीं है कि किसान का गुजारा हो सके किसान को साइड बिजनेस जरूरी है कि वह पशु-पालन, मछली पालन, और दूसरे काम भी साथ-साथ कर सके । उनको भी इस बात में एजूकेट किया जाएगा। इन किसानों और ग्रामीणों को दूर के इलाकों से यूनिवर्सिटी तक कैसे लाया जाएगा या इसकी ब्रांचिज सारे देश में होंगी ऐसे विज्ञान केन्द्र की बात आई है, सारे देश में खोले जायेंगे ताकि वहां किसानों को शिक्षा दी जाए । क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई तरीका अपनाएगी ? इससे देश का विकास होगा । मैं इसका पुनः समर्थन करता हूं । जैसा मैंने कहा कि एग्रीकल्चर व सभी बागवानी के लिए बीज तैयार करना, एनिमल हसबैंडरी वेटरनिरी और डेरी साईंस और तीसरे फोरेस्ट्री आदि सभी का इसमें प्रबंध होगा । होम साईंस का, एग्रीकल्चर इंजीनियरिंग टैक्नोलौजी का मार्केटिंग आदि सभी का उसमें सारा प्रबंध होगा । इससे इतनी पैदावार होगी जितना इस क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा और उतना ही देश साक्षर होगा तो मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहां भी देश में विज्ञान केन्द्र नहीं हैं, जहां कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है । उन जगहों में, उन राज्यों में भी खोले जाएं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन्नत बीज मिलें और देश का विकास हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो सके, ताकि देश की जो आबादी बढ़ रही है, देश की आबादी के साथ-साथ अगर हमने उन्नत बीज, अच्छा पानी और उसके प्रभाव से ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं की तो देश इस मामले में पीछे रह जाएगा । मैं धन्यवाद करते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am glad that this Bill is brought forward and, I feel, it is better to be late than never. It is late by 30 years. The agricultural sector, nowadays, is a neglected area and the agricultural production is at a standstill. There is no improvement in the agricultural production and the annual rate of growth in agricultural production during the last one decade stands at 3% only. In certain

areas like jute, sugarcane, etc., the per acre yield is coming down. In the last one year we are depending upon the imports of foodgrains and we are going back to the PL-480 days. Thanks to the performance of the Government by enhancing the fertilizer prices and by opening the doors to the fertilizer industry to loot the farmers we are going back to the situation of importing wheat and other necessary agricultural products. In regard to this Bill on the Central Agricultural University, the Bill extends to all the North-Eastern States including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura. You are aware that the function of an agricultural university is not merely advancement of learning and research and studies in agriculture and allied subjects, but the main object of an agricultural university is extension and educating the farmers. It is a fact that, nowadays, the Agriculture Department in various States is suffering from lack of credibility and the farmers do not have any respect for them and the farmers do not have any confidence in them. Farmers do not have any confidence in the advice that is offered by the Agriculture Department of the States, whether it is ruled by one party or the other and I don't want to go into the details of that. The main concern of the agricultural department is to collect money from the pesticide factories, fertilizer dealers or to swindle subsidy components. That is all. So they are not in a position to offer any advice to the farmers at the time of crisis. We know, in Andhra Pradesh there is a crisis in cotton and tobacco industry. The agriculture department is helpless. They do not offer any advice. So the responsibility lies on the agricultural university to educate the farmers. The agricultural university that is to be started in the North-East States, is supposed to start regional agricultural research stations also. These regional agricultural research stations should have abundant land running into thousands of acres. On this land agricultural labourers can be employed. It is a fact that in all agricultural universities there is the problem of agricultural labourers. The NMRs—the Non-Muster Rolls are working in the agricultural universities. It is a fact that they may not find a job throughout the year. They are employed only during agricultural operations, when there is harvesting. So they are seasonally employed. So some mechanism has to be evolved in regard to agricultural labourers working in various agricultural research stations. Not only that, agricultural universities in each and every State are supposed to organise refresher courses to the agricultural department. They are supposed to organise refresher courses to the agricultural department. They are supposed to plan and conduct some zonal conferences. They have to fix targets for agricultural production of the State. They are supposed to conduct some training and visit programmes and they are also supposed to coordinate the functions of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras. When the Janata Dal Government was in office they came out with the proposal to start KVKs in each and every district. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University came out with a proposal and it was accepted by the Government. They were to start KVKs in each and every district of Andhra Pradesh. But thanks to Mr. Jakhar, it could not be pushed through. It was throttled and the Ministry put its foot down and the KVKs could not be started in Andhra Pradesh. They could not be started. It is a fact of life. Now in regard to employment of non-teaching staff. Whenever a university is strated, non-teaching staff is to be employed. Naturally they are deputed from other departments like revenue or the agriculture department or R&D and at times even the police department. Some people are deputed to work as non-teaching staff and then there are service problems. It is a fact that in every agricultural university the main function and main duty of the management is to sort out their problems. The main responsibility of the management is to see that proper research is done, to see that farmers are educated. But these things get a low priority and the first priority is to sort out the service problems and service representations. So unless some proper statuary guidelines are fixed at the beginning itself, it may be very difficult to sort out the service problems. There will be zig-zag problems. One GO will supersede the other and they will end up in the court of law. All agricultural universities are facing this problem. It is a fact that if the potential of the State is exploited then the food problem can also be solved to a large

[Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji]

extent. The complete potential of the States should be exploited. We are spending Rs. 1000 crores every year on research and development in various departments. About 40 years back the Hindustan Motors entered into an agreement with some European company for producing Ambassador cars. About 40 years back, on the same day when the Hindustan Motors entered into a collaboration with that European company, a Japanese company had entered into a collaboration to produce motor cars in Japan.

After 40 years, the tragedy of the country is that we are entering into a collaboration with that Japanese company to produce Maruti Suzuki. That is the performance of our research and development. Our research and development is confined only to re-establishing and reconfirming the existing facts. That is all. And our research and development is not percolating down to the lower level. And if at all there is any benefit, it is only due to the agricultural scientists and the ICAR that some benefits have percolated to the lower level. So enough emphasis should be laid for the programme of lab-to-land and these problems nowadays are taking a low priority. It is my experience that in various agricultural universities, their research is confined to the non-farming communities. For example, in the last 40 years, our research and development did not pay any attention to increasing the yields of sugarcane. I think that their emphasis is only to see that the sugarcane gets more recovery. If the sugarcane gets more recovery, it will only be to the advantage of the sugar factory owners. But it will not be beneficial to the farmers. It is a fact, Jakhar Sir. This recovery rate has been increased from 8.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent. But the per acre yield has remained stagnant in the last 40 years or more. So enough attention has to be paid and farmers should be given priority in all the research projects. Unless these things are done, I am very much afraid that precious little can be done by the agricultural universities. I would like to add another thing. In medical colleges, every gradute who has passed the MBBS has to compulsorily undergo house surgeonship or internship. Likewise, for all the agricultural graduates, the B.Sc. graduates, it should be made mandatory that at the end of their course, they should spend one year at least in the rural areas cultivating land or attending to animal husbandry. Unless this kind of a practical training is given, it will not be of any use to the community as well as to the society at large. I would like to add, let there be some coordination between the existing agricultural universities—there are some regular universities also—and other universities as well as the colleagues of science in various parts of the country, more so, in the North Eastern States. If this is done, I hope that some useful purpose can be served. With these remarks, I thank you very much.

SHRI JAGMOHAN (Nominated) : Thank you very much, Sir. Being the President's nominee probably, I got the turn last when everything has practically been said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : You are the last but one.

SHRI JAGMOHAN : I will not like to repeat what has already been said. I would place emphasis on two or three points. One is why is it that the agricultural research or other technical fields have not yielded results which we expected ? I think the fundamental point has been missed and that is the personnel policy which the Government, as a whole, has been following since 1947. The most productive brain, the most creative brain, should go to research and development. Unfortunately, the pattern of services that has developed in the country is such that it is not the best brain that goes into this field. So unless we modify our policies and we ensure that the best brain of the country goes into this area, where new grounds have to be broken, our country cannot make progress and the last forty-five years of experience clearly shows that we have not been creative enough to produce the desired results which our conditions demand. The second aspect is related to the administrative aspect within the universities. I have the experience of a few universities where I worked as Chancellor. My impression is that more unproductive channels are created where paper work, service matters and problems are to be dealt with. Court cases are there. Political interferences and representations are there, with the result that within the university there are more non-creative and non-productive channels. The

productive and creative channels are not given the necessary encouragement, nor are they brought up. This is a very serious lacuna and I would suggest that when a new university is being rated, these shortcomings should be kept in view and from the very beginning, the structure of the university should be so modified that the basic purpose of doing creative research and extension work is achieved.

Another aspect which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister is that agriculture is not something which you can develop in isolation. It is really concerned and connected with the overall pattern of development as adopted by the country. Now, what is the pattern of agriculture? We have been taking pride in the Green Revolution and so on. What was the fundamental objective of Green Revolution or the fundamental objective of agricultural production? It was to solve the problem of hunger. It was not a problem of increasing production alone. We may have increased the production. But does this solve the problem of hunger? We have actually intensified poverty in our country. With the result that even if food is available, the purchasing power is not there. Who will purchase that food? A large segment of our people are still mal-nourished. In 1974 there was a World Food Conference organised by the Food & Agriculture Organisation and Mr. Henry Kissinger said that within ten years, no man would go to bed hungry. Now, after 18 years, about 20% of the world population goes to bed hungry and 18 million people die because of malnutrition or mal-nourishment and connected diseases. So we have to look at the basic issues involved. We have created agriculture which is highly energy-intensive. Our foreign exchange bill is high because what if is chemically fertilised agriculture which we have developed in this country. We have created social and environmental problems on account of this. Though not directly related the unsound agriculture policy is now manifesting itself in our critical foreign exchange problems.

We have foregotten that the basic purpose of research was to build research on the indigenous techniques which were already there. In the peculiar conditions prevailing in our country. But we have not built our research on the conditions as they operate on the ground. We have fertilizers and all those things which would consume vast quantities of water and which have concentrated wealth in the hands of a few people. We are now faced with a large number of social problems. I have statistics from 1950 to 1980 which show that the rural population has statistically increased simultaneously with the urban population. The number of landless has also increased with the urban population. You have problems of huge slums and also problems of poverty in the rural areas. Where will these poor people go? Now you are going to have as much population in the urban areas as was there at the time of independence in the whole country. And, who are these people? Seventy-four per cent of these people are under-employed, both in the rural areas and in the urban areas. Do you think that the social problems can now be solved with the current strategy. The total number of posts which are being created in the organized sector, so far as my statistics show, is at present only 26,000 per month. Unless we reorient our agriculture, unless we create more jobs in the sphere of agriculture, unless we make more investments, financial, technical and manpower, unless we do all these things, we will be having tremendous problems both in the urban and the rural areas. It is not connected only with agricultural production alone; it is also connected with the overall pattern of development with which we are concerned. It is also a question of lifestyle, a new design of life. It is a question as to whether we have creativity enough to create a new pattern of development in this country. In the absence of alternative, we will only create, as we have created, the worst of both the worlds. On the one hand, we will have the consumption-oriented richer classes depending on high technology and impoverished people on the other whatever research was being done earlier by public institutions is being taken over by the private corporations. These organisations will extract their price and the poor will have to pay for it. We will be in serious trouble.

So, it is not a question of the University or research alone. It is a question of overall pattern of economic development but it is the overall question of life abou

[Shri Jagmohan]
which the whole country should be concerned.

With these words, Sir, I support this Bill and wish it the best of luck in implementation and wish it all success. Thank you. Sir.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, निसंदेह कृषि मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन तो करूंगा, लेकिन इस पृष्ठ भूमि में अपने विचार और सुझाव भी प्रस्तुत करूंगा। संयोग से यहां पर मानव संसाधन मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं जिनका सीधा संबंध शिक्षा से है। मान्यवर, व्यक्ति, समाज, क्षेत्र और राष्ट्र के विकास में शिक्षा एक अहम भूमिका अदा करती है। शिक्षा के प्रचार और प्रसार से विज्ञान और तकनीक का भी प्रचार और प्रसार होता है। विज्ञान और तकनीक के प्रचार और प्रसार से देश के विकास के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त होता है। शिक्षा के अनेक आधार हैं। लेकिन प्रमुख आधार किसी भी देश की शिक्षा के दो होते हैं। एक देश के प्राकृतिक संसाधन क्या हैं और देश के जन मानस की आकांक्षाएं क्या हैं। हमारे देश का प्राकृतिक संसाधन कृषि है और हमारा देश सदैव कृषि प्रधान देश रहा है। आज भी 75 परसेंट के लगभग देहातों में बसने वाले लोग किसी न किसी प्रकार से कृषि से जुड़े हुए हैं। जब हम छोटे थे तो यह सुना करते थे कि उत्तम खेती, मध्यम वाण, अधम चाकरी, भीख निदान। जब हम प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ा करते थे तो यह सुना करते थे कि खेती उत्तम है। हमारे देश का संसाधन खेती है। हमारे राष्ट्र को, हमारे नेताओं को, हमारी सरकारों को पहले से इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए था। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो कम से कम कृषि और कृषि द्वारा पैदा की हुई चीजों में हम आत्म निर्भर हो सकते थे। लेकिन आज दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम गेहूं भी आयात करते हैं और तेल भी आयात करते हैं। क्या हमारे यहां कृषि करने के लिए जमीन की कमी है ? हमारे देश में करोड़ों हेक्टेयर जमीन पड़ी हुई है बंजर है, ऊसर है, कल्लड़ है, पठारी है और पहाड़ी है। उसमें खेती की जा सकती है। मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव इस बारे में दूंगा। इस तथ्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कि हमारे देश का प्राकृतिक संसाधन खेती है, आप कृषि के मसले से संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाए हैं। मैं इसका स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं और यह भी भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए लाये हैं। मुझे उस क्षेत्र के माननीय सदस्य क्षमा करें, वह क्षेत्र बहुत ही संवेदनशील है। यह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। यह सीमान्त प्रदेश है, इस क्षेत्र की सीमायें वर्मा और चीन से मिलती हैं वर्मा की स्थिति मालूम है वहां पर चुने हुए लोगों को सत्ता में नहीं बैठने दिया वहां के लोगों ने। चीन के बारे में मालूम है कि वह अरुणाचल प्रदेश में हस्तक्षेप करता रहा है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं उसके साथ संबंध अच्छे हो जाय, बड़ी अच्छी बात है, हो जाय इसलिए इस क्षेत्र की संवेदनशीलता को देखते हुए उस क्षेत्र के नागरिकों में असन्तोष न उभरे, जिसको हम 8-9 साल पहले देख चुके हैं 8-9 साल पहले असम में आन्दोलन हुआ। इसके पीछे बहुत से कारण थे। हमने उन कारणों को पढ़ा और मुझे वहां जाने का मौका भी मिला। असम में जो आंदोलन चल रहा था उसका एक कारण यह भी था कि वहां के लोग कहते थे कि यहां उद्योग ही नहीं हैं और यहां पर कोई रोजगार के एवेन्यूज नहीं है। जो वहां पर उद्योग और नौकरियां हैं उनमें केवल 9 प्रतिशत असम के लोग हैं बाकी सब बाहर के लोग इम्पलाईज हैं, यह भी एक कारण था। तो वहां पर रोजगार के एवेन्यूज पैदा हो जायें, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाय, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो जाय, उनके मन में किसी भी प्रकार का असन्तोष न उभरे, ऐसी जो

आशंकायें हो सकती हैं वह न हों, वे बहकावे में न आयें। इस लिए देश की एकता और अखंडता के भविष्य के लिए भी इस कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन मैं इसमें एक बात नहीं समझ पाया। हो सकता है कि मेरे समझने में कुछ कमी है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का स्वरूप क्या होगा। क्या यह नान रेजीडेंसियल यूनिवर्सिटी होगी या ओपन यूनिवर्सिटी होगी? यह तो आपने कहा कि इसका हैडक्वार्टर इम्फाल में होगा ऐसे बहुत से विश्व विद्यालय हैं जैसे आगरा विश्वविद्यालय का हैडक्वार्टर आगरा में है लेकिन कालेज अलग-अलग हैं। इसी प्रकार से और भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं। लेकिन जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, जैसे बनारस है, अलीगढ़ है ये रेसीडेंसियल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। तो आपकी इस यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वरूप क्या होगा? एक तो इसमें यह नहीं दर्शाया गया है। अगर इम्फाल में इसका हैडक्वार्टर होगा तो मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि जितने भी राज्य आपने गिनाये हैं, जितने भी विषयों का अध्ययन, पठन-पाठन आप इसमें करायेंगे, उन विषयों से संबंधित अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग स्थानों पर अलग-अलग विषयों से संबंधित कालेज होने चाहिए। यानि महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना अलग-अलग स्थानों पर होनी चाहिए साथ ही विशेष क्षेत्र के लोगों को विशेष विषय में जो वहां के लिए मौजूद और उपयोगी हैं, उनकी शिक्षा का प्रबंध होना चाहिए ताकि वे उन विषयों की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब एक डर है और जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह काम सारा प्रशासन दिल्ली से होगा, नियुक्तियां सारी दिल्ली से होंगी तो मुझे भय है कि यहां पर भी नियुक्तियां दिल्ली वालों की होंगी। आप बना तो रहे हैं उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए इसलिए इसमें नियुक्तियां उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लोगों की ही होनी चाहिए वहां से इसके लिए हमको लोग मिल जायेंगे। अगर नहीं मिलेंगे तो एलीजिबिलिटी में यहां के लोगों के लिए कुछ ढील दे दें तो लोग मिल जायेंगे। महोदय हम जैसा कि देख रहे हैं अब पढ़ने वालों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ रही है अगर एक कालेज में दाखिला नहीं मिलता तो दूसरे कालेज में जाते हैं एक जिले में नहीं मिलता तो दूसरे जिले में जाते है, एक प्रदेश में नहीं मिलता तो दूसरे प्रदेश में जाते हैं कहीं ऐसा न हो कि दूसरे प्रदेशों के लड़के ही दाखिला के लिए उत्तर-पूर्वी इस विश्वविद्यालय में न ले जायें। अगर ऐसा होगा तो फिर वहां के विद्यार्थी कैसे इससे लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं। आपके अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में आज भी यह प्रावधान है कि वहां के स्थानीय विद्यार्थियों को इंजीनियरिंग में मेडिकल में 50 या 60 प्रतिशत का कोटा रिजर्व है। लेकिन इसमें इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मेरी आशंका है कि कहीं उस क्षेत्र के लोग इससे वंचित न रह जायें वहां के बच्चों को वहां दाखिला न मिले।

एक बात यहां पर जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए बड़ी हानिकारक है धारा 335—मेंटिनेंस आफ एफिसियेंसी और दूसरा एलीजिबिलिटी या मेरिट का सवाल अगर कहीं खड़ा कर दिया तो अन्य लोगों का वहां दाखिला हो जायेगा अन्य लोग वहां इम्पलाईड हो जायेंगे मगर स्थानीय तथा अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोगों को दाखिला नहीं मिलेगा और न उनको रोजी मिलेगी। अगर ऐसा होगा तो इसका सारा परपज ही डिफीट हो जायेगा—इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का। इसलिए इस बात को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कोई ऐसा प्रावधान इसमें रखना पड़ेगा कि इतने प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी उस क्षेत्र के ही होंगे और अनुसूचित/जनजाति के होंगे। शिक्षार्थी और शिक्षक उस क्षेत्र के ही होंगे। दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें दो प्रमुख

[श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम]

कमेटियां हैं। एक बोर्ड है और दूसरी है एकेडेमिक काउंसिल। इस बोर्ड और एकेडेमिक कौंसिल के विषय में मेरे मित्र मीणा ने प्रश्न उठाया था यह तो इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए भी उसमें आरक्षण की व्यवस्था हो सकती है, होगी, लेकिन बोर्ड में और एकेडेमिक कौंसिल में भी उनके लोग हों तकि इम्पलायमेंट के लिए भी वह उन लोगों को सिफारिश कर सकें। इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था इस बिल में नहीं है। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि मंडल कमीशन पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट जजमेंट आने के बाद आरक्षण के विषय में बड़ी द्वन्द्वात्मक व सन्देहात्मक स्थिति अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बारे में बन गई है कि वे उच्च पद पा सकेंगे या नहीं। मैं दूसरी बात बड़ी विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दूसरी आवश्यकता होती है जनमानस की आकांक्षाएं। मैं आप लोगों से क्षमा चाहूंगा आज भारत के जनमानस को क्या चाहिए नैतिक शिक्षा। हम विज्ञान में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। तकनीकी क्षेत्र में भी आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। प्रोस्पेरिटी आ सकती है। लेकिन समाज का अपर धीकरण हो रहा है, चोरियां बढ़ रही हैं, डकैतियां बढ़ रही है, हत्याएं बढ़ रही हैं, महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार बढ़ रहा है। बलात्कार बढ़ रहे है बलात्कार के बाद हत्याएं बढ रही हैं। अश्लील फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन, अश्लील साहित्य का प्रकाशन, नशीली चीजों का सेवन, तस्करी, उग्रवाद, आतंकवाद, जातिवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद और भाषावाद यह सारी चीजें हैं जो नैतिकता से संबंधित हैं। मैं अपनी बात जो मोरेलिटी से संबंधित है।

There should be a subject of teaching morality also

यानी नैतिकता की शिक्षा के लिए भी (व्यवधान)। प्रोविंशल व विश्वविद्यालय चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): हम एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, आप कल्चर के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: मैं कहता हूं यहां लोगों ने दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में भी कहा है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि अम्बेदकर विश्वविद्यालय की बात भी आई है। चूंकि यह क्षेत्र संवेदनशील है इसलिए जहां बहुत से विषय हों वहां हमारे देश का आज नैतिकता की शिक्षा की बहुत आवश्यकता है। नैतिकता का विषय भी हमारे देश में पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। अगर हमारे देश में नैतिकता की स्थापना नहीं हुई तो यह हमारे सारे स्वप्न बेकार हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरा शिक्षा मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन है कि अम्बेदकर विश्वविद्यालय जो (व्यवधान) लखनऊ में है उसे सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बना दिया जाये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): यह बिल तो जाखड़ साहब का है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: अम्बेदकर विश्वविद्यालय का सीधा सम्बन्ध सोशल टीचिंग से है डा अम्बेदकर विश्वविद्यालय को भी आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना दीजिए डा अम्बेदकर जीवन भर सोशल और मोरल टीचिंग और प्रिचिंग करते रहे। इन्हीं के लिए लड़े और जिन्दा रहे इसलिए इस विषय की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): मंत्री जी रिप्लाई देंगे।

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir,...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Do you want to pass the Bill today?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : Let him reply. I think he will give a short reply.

SHRI K. C. LENKA : I thank the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. Almost all the hon. Members have welcomed this Bill. It is a long-cherished desire of the North-Eastern Region people, which is going to be fulfilled. The North-Eastern States demanded to have this University long long ago and, today, after we pass this Bill, their desired goal is going to be achieved.

The States of the North-Eastern Region are backward in the agricultural sector. The Green Revolution has not reached these States. Though we have achieved a lot in the agricultural field, in the country as a whole, we have not achieved that much in the North-Eastern States.

एक माननीय सदस्य : जरा जोर से बोलिए मंत्री जी ।

SHRI K. C. LENKA : From among the North-Eastern States, we have excluded Assam from the purview of this University In the other States, the University will have its own campus. Gautamji spoke. I would begin from the last speaker, but he has gone. I am sorry. He is here.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : I am always here. मैं तो सबसे अंत में तक बैठता हूं रोज ना ।

SHRI K. C. LENKA : Its Headquarters would be at Imphal but each of the States would have one college. The College of Agriculture would be established in Manipur. The College of Veterinary Sciences would be established in Mizoram. The College of Fisheries Sciences would be established in Tripura. The College of Horticulture and Forestry would be established in Arunachal Pradesh. The College of Home Sciences would be in Meghalaya. The College of Agricultural Engineering and Post-Harvest Technology would be in Sikkim. The College of Post-Graduate Studies would be in Meghalaya, under the ICAR Research Complex, at Barapani.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about fisheries ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA : It would be in Tripura, as I said. Now, Nagaland has been excluded. Shri Matang Sing, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, and others mentioned about it. We have excluded Nagaland from the purview of this University. This is because, in the case of Nagaland, the Government has already taken a decision to set up a Central University there. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has already decided to set up a Central University in Nagaland. There is an Agricultural College in Nagaland. This college would be affiliated to the Central University, to be set up there. But there would be no problem in affiliating the college in Nagaland with this University, if there is any delay in setting up the Central University there.

Coming to the other queries, Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri gave very valuable suggestions. I entirely agree with him. Students coming out of the agricultural universities are not interested in taking up farming. They are rather interested in service, even in clerical jobs. After they graduate from the various agricultural universities, they are rather prepared to go for clerical work than to take up farming. It is a fact. I entirely agree with him. There is need for reorienting the whole education system. These students should be mentally prepared, after their graduation, to go to the agricultural sector, to take up farming.

Another thing is, we would be very happy if the University Grants Commission could finance this Central Agricultural University. However at the Government level, it has been decided that this Central Agricultural University would be financed by the ICAR. The other general universities are financed by the University Grants Commission. We have no objection..

SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI : You can set up an Agricultural University Grants Commission.

SHRI K. C. LENKA : We have no objection if the University Grants Commission could help this Central Agricultural University because the Department of Agriculture is facing constraint of funds.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : He has mentioned something else.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Then, he has said that there should be members from North Eastern States on the Finance Committee. Yes, already there is a provision. The Managing Board will nominate the members to the Finance Committee and the Managing Board would be constituted taking members from all the North Eastern States. So, there will be participation of the members from the North Eastern States on the Finance Committee.

Regarding demonstrations, agricultural universities are doing demonstration work also. A number of projects are being undertaken and the scientists working in agricultural universities do go to the farmers and demonstrate to them the new technologies on the field. I agree that extension is weak. Dr. Sivaji referred to this. Our extension is very weak and we have to achieve a lot more in agricultural field. We should give credit to our agricultural scientists who are working in the universities and ICAR because during these four decades our food production has increased more than three times. In 1950 the production was 45 mill on to 50 million tonnes and now it is 175 million tonnes. So, we have achieved a lot. (*Interruptions*). Why we are importing, that has also been explained on a number of times in the House. That does not mean that the country is not self-sufficient in foodgrains. We are self-sufficient in foodgrains. We have achieved that goal and there is now a great challenge before the scientists to meet the target of 240 million tonnes by the end of the century. That is a great challenge for our agricultural scientists. Our agricultural land is not increasing, it is rather deteriorating day-by-day because of the new projects, urbanisation and so on. They have, therefore, to utilise modern technology at the grassroot level to achieve the target. Unless we create the infrastructure, unless this technology goes to the farmers, to their fields, we cannot increase the rate of food production. How can we meet the food requirement at the end of the century? It is only through modern technology which has to reach the farmers. And now we have instructed the agricultural universities and the ICAR to send their scientists to the farmers and to their fields. There should be inter-action between the farmers and the scientists and we should concentrate on lab to land programmes. So, these are the objectives of the universities and ICAR institutions.

I have already replied about Mizoram. You have said that Assam is also one of the North-Eastern States, but so far as Assam is concerned, we have excluded Assam because Assam has already got an agricultural university. This University will cater to the other 7 States, excluding Assam. Mr. Hiphei has welcomed this Bill. He belongs to Mizoram and he has opined that this University will act as an institute of national integration and students from all over the country will get an opportunity to read in this University. Mr. Singh has alleged that the Government has delayed to bring forward this Bill before the House. It is not true that Lalji 6.00 PM. was going to lay the foundation at that time. But the Bill was introduced on 11th January 1991 in the Lok Sabha and that could not be passed because the House adjourned and, after that, the Lok Sabha was dissolved. So, the Bill could not be passed. Therefore, we had to frame the Bill again and we introduced the Bill last August. So, there was no delay on the part of the Government. We have brought this Bill and we are very much interested in having the University. We have provided the money. Even before the passing of the Bill, the preliminary work has already started there and we are going to start the functioning of this University in the coming academic session, by June. We are not waiting to start construction of the buildings, create the infrastructure and then start the functioning. We are interested to see the University start functioning even by getting rented buildings, as Mr. Kalita and others have advised. We have allotted Rs. 64 crores during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and I assure the House that there will be no constraint of funds if more money is required for this University, after spending these Rs. 64 crores.

Mr. Poddar has mentioned about *jhoom* cultivation. Really, this *jhoom* cultivation has created soil erosion problems and it damages stretches of forests also. The creation of this University for the North-Eastern States will help the farmers of

that region and it will also check the shifting cultivation, that is, *jhoom* cultivation, in a greater way.

So far as the Students' Council is concerned, in the beginning we may nominate it, but while framing the rules and regulations of the University, I will certainly take into consideration the views of the Members, which they have given, that the Students' Council should be elected. That can be included in the regulations while framing the rules and regulations.

Sir, the question of employees' grievances has been raised. Regarding the employees' grievances, there is no bar for the employees to go to the civil court or the High Court in appeal. They are free to go anywhere if they are not satisfied with the Tribunal's judgment. We have consulted the Law Ministry and we find that there is no bar to that. They can, perhaps, even go to the High Court.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : Mr. Vice-Chairman, are we going to continue ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA : I have only two or three points.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We will finish it in a few more minutes... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN (Madhya Pradesh) : We are more than satisfied with his explanation.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : How do you say that ? We are not satisfied.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : Mr. Narayanasamy, let the Member be satisfied... (*Interruptions*)... ...(*Interruptions*)...

Why are you opposed to his satisfaction ? Let him be satisfied.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : We are all satisfied.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : His field is medical science !

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : Mr. Narayanasamy is opposed to every sensible thing that is said in this House...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. C. LENKA : Sir, hon. Members have given a number of suggestions. I have taken note of these suggestions and, while framing the rules and regulations, they will be looked after.

Sir, with the establishment of this Central Agricultural University, the long-cherished desire of the people of the North-Eastern region for the furtherance and advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences will be fulfilled. I, therefore, request the House to pass the Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : The question is :

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University, for the North-Eastern region for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences in that region, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 43 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. LENKA : I move :

> "That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1992.

प्रभासमुक—407 आर०एस०एस०/93—1-3-94—400
MGIPP—407RSS/93—2-3-94—400